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# DAMAGED BY FIRE

Academy of Visitation, in Georgetown, Suffers Heavy Loss.

## ORIGIN OF THE BLAZE UNKNOWN

The Property Injured to the Extent of \$10,000.

## COVERED BY INSURANCE

Fire was discovered this morning in the old building of the Academy of the Visitation, on 35th street just north of P street. The conclusion of several hours of hard fighting, the fire was finally extinguished. A damage estimated at \$10,000 had been done. The entire upper story of the building was gutted and the roof destroyed by the flames, and all furniture and furnishings destroyed, while the lower floors were damaged to a more or less extent by the water. The loss is fully covered by insurance. There was no loss of life.

No one knows, it is said, exactly at what time the blaze started. From the different reports it is evident that the flames had gained considerable headway before they were discovered, the portion of the building not being occupied by persons at the time. Some of the inmates of the institution in different parts of the building did not know there was a fire near them, even after the engines were heard coming down 35th street. As near as can be learned it was about 9:15 o'clock when the fire was first noticed.

The statement was made that a considerable period elapsed between the discovery of the fire and the appearance of the engine company. This is explained, however, due to the fact that before turning in an alarm some attempts were made to save property, and that by this means much of the loss was prevented. The fire was kept for help. A number of people residing in the vicinity had entered the building and were assisting to save the materials from destruction before the arrival of the fire fighters.

## The Origin Unknown.

The origin of the fire seems to be unknown. The blaze is said to have started in the extreme east part of what is known as the sewing room, in the garret of the old building. There was a small stove in this room, which furnished heat, though the main portion of the building was heated by a furnace. A young lady of the school said one of the sisters entered the sewing room about half an hour before the discovery of the fire and shook the stove. She said she saw a small flame at the time, and the stove doors were shut to make it burn better. The stove was of the old-fashioned type, and through the extra heat, which resulted by the increased draught, spread to the woodwork surrounding. Another theory advanced was that the fire started in the ceiling of the room, and spread to the woodwork between the ceiling and rafters of the building.

When a headway was once obtained the fire blazed furiously. The material in the building was well seasoned and burned like kindling wood. The fact that the roof was shingled with cedar shingles, and that the rafters were of the same material, when the engines arrived, the men went at once to work, but, owing to the fact that the fire was so high, they were unable to get near the roof. The fire spread to the roof, and the roof was consumed. A small lookout at the center of the building, which was reached by an extra flight of stairs from the garret, soon became enveloped in the flames, and this was about all of the fire the spectators could see.

## Blaze Spread Eastward.

When the flames in the western portion of the building had been fought until the firemen obtained the mastery the blaze had spread eastward until it enveloped the entire portion of the old building. Dense clouds of smoke were visible, but very little flame. A small lookout at the center of the building, which was reached by an extra flight of stairs from the garret, soon became enveloped in the flames, and this was about all of the fire the spectators could see.

There was considerable danger of the fire spreading to the main building, the new structure adjoining the convent on 35th street, but the firemen repulsed their efforts, and in a short time got it under control and prevented it reaching the new portion. Fearing the fire would spread, however, the main building was evacuated, and the convent was carried to a place of safety.

In order to get at the flames it was found necessary to cut into the roof, and the firemen with their axes made quick work of a large portion of the structure. What the firemen did not do the flames completed, and before the fire was extinguished, the charred pieces of the timber beams were visible. The roof was hard to work on, owing to its slope. It had been constructed on a concrete base.

## Temporary Force Organized.

Before the arrival of the engines Detective Frank Burrows and several other men had reached the convent, and they connected a fire hose to the pipes, the hose having been installed in the academy for just such emergencies. It was run from a supply pipe on the floor below the garret to the scene of the fire, but the limited quantity of water, coupled with the practice of the firemen, rendered the efforts rendered this service of little use. When the firemen arrived the large hose was put to use.

The place where the fire was supposed to have originated is known in the academy as the garret. The extreme east was used for the room for the servants, and last evening there were six girls employed at the academy who slept in the room. The girls, according to the usual custom, had been notified of the fire by the regular duties, and some did not know of the existence of the fire until the arrival of the engines.

Adjoining the sleeping quarters was a large room, which was used as a store room, and next to this was another room, equally as large, which was also used as a store room for the academy. The firemen arrived at the large hose which one or two persons connected with the situation usually slept. Adjoining this was the sewing room, where the fire is supposed to have started. The fire was extinguished, an examination was made by Fire Marshal William O. Drew to ascertain the cause, but at the time he could not direct cause of the fire. It is believed, though it seemed certain that this was the place where the fire first commenced.

Within half an hour after the appearance of the first engines a special alarm was given, in which brought several more engines to the scene, and Chief Parris appeared. The men had by this time cut through the roof, and by his orders the water from the garret was broken through in order to fight the fire. The fire was successfully. An immense quantity of water was used before the firemen succeeded in their object.

## Fuel for the Flames.

Hardly a single piece of furniture was saved on this floor. One or two small beds escaped entire destruction, though they were badly scorched. Everything else was fuel for the flames. Most of the clothing of the help was destroyed, and in some cases the girls lost all of their savings, their pocket books being in their bureaus, and containing all the money they had in the world. One pocket book, containing \$20, was found by the firemen after the fire.

(Continued on Third Page.)

## NEW ORLEANS AT MANILA

End of a Two Months' Trip From New York Announced.

Departure of the 45th for Oils—Casualties Not Previously Reported to the Department.

The New Orleans arrived at Manila today, just two months out from New York. Capt. Jewell will turn over the command of the ship to Capt. Thomas as soon as the latter arrives at Manila.

## Deaths of the 48th.

Gen. Shafter has informed the War Department that the transport Grant has left San Francisco for Manila with the 48th Volunteer Infantry Regiment (colored), which has recently been released from quarantine at Angel Island, Cal.

The regiment is in command of Col. William P. Duval, and numbers 47 officers and 1,289 men. Col. Barber, adjutant general's department; Capt. Duval, subsistence department; Maj. Morrill, 31st Artillery, and Lieut. Parker, 21st Artillery, accompanied the regiment; also twelve acting assistant surgeons, seven company sergeants, a sergeant and twenty-one men of the hospital corps, and the band of the 24th Infantry. Two hundred rounds of ammunition were allotted each man.

## Casualties Not Before Reported.

Adjutant Gen. Corbin received a cable message from Gen. Oils this morning giving the following casualties not previously reported:

Killed in action at Tilaapas, Luzon, December 2—23d Infantry, Henry P. Hill, G. John W. Johnson, G.

Wounded in action near San Mateo, December 10—10th Infantry, Second Lieutenant Elbert L. D. Breckinridge, chest, slight; 27th Infantry, Joseph C. Kessinger, D. Jaw, severe; Patrick Burke, I. shoulder, moderate; Frank J. Clark, G. thigh, severe; 27th Infantry, John Peters, corporal, A. foot, severe; Charles A. Littlefield, C. hips, moderate; 29th Infantry, Frank Clark, H. hand, slight.

Near Tilaapas, Luzon, December 2—Thirtieth Infantry, G. Marvin P. Hughes, sergeant, foot, moderate; Henry J. Smith, sergeant, foot, moderate; Chester L. Kilpatrick, abdomen, severe; Calme Crawford, eye, severe; William P. Bethea, abdomen, severe; Richard B. Sibley, leg, moderate; Harry B. Brown, corporal, E. abdomen, severe; James A. Lane, H. thighs, moderate.

At Tangaad mountain, Luzon, December 4—Thirtieth Infantry, Oscar E. Dolan, G. head, slight.

At Cabaron, December 17—Seventeenth Infantry, Second Lieutenant, Lewellyn N. Bushfield, arm, slight.

Near Dilaapas, Luzon, December 1—Thirtieth Infantry, F. Harry E. Beatty, Quartermaster Sgt., Rose, slight; Robert S. Clark, M. eye, slight; Lorenzo D. Hubbard, hand, slight.

On northern expedition in mountains, December 12—3d Cavalry, John Dillingham, 27th Infantry, leg, severe; Hubert C. Elwyn, neck, slight.

## Gen. Breckinridge's Son.

Lieutenant Breckinridge, who is referred to in General Oils' list of casualties this morning, is a son of Inspector General Breckinridge of the army and is well known in this city, where he resided for some time prior to his appointment as second lieutenant of the 7th Infantry in October, 1898.

During his service in the Philippines he was appointed on the staff of Major General Lawton, and was with that gallant officer when he met his death at San Mateo. Young Breckinridge received his injuries during the same engagement. He was shot in the chest and the wound is described as slight. General Breckinridge has received similar information regarding the young officer's condition by cable from Colonel Garding, of the inspector general's department, who is with the army in the Philippines.

## REFRIGERATING PLANT FOR OTIS.

It Will Furnish Many Delicacies for the Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 22.—A large refrigerating plant is soon to be erected in Manila by the United States under the direction of Major L. S. Roudiez of the quartermaster's department. It will occupy a building 250 feet square and forty-five feet high, to be located on the left bank of the Pasig river. The cooling room will be large enough to contain at once 5,000 hams, 2,000 sheep and 100 tons each of salt meats, butter and eggs and vegetables, enough to supply the American army in the Philippines for some time. In addition to this, the plant will produce fifty tons of ice and 6,000 gallons of distilled water every day. The plant will be operated by means of a water wheel, and will be able to supply the hospitals with pure water and ice, wholesome food and even delicacies. With the railroads in operation the plant will be able to supply the army with fresh meat and vegetables.

## DISPUTES KOHLISAT'S CLAIM.

Senator Foraker on Statements Regarding the Gold Plank in 1896.

Senator Foraker, in answer to the statements concerning the authorship of the gold plank of the republican platform of 1896, said today:

"The statements published by Mr. Payne, Governor Merriam, Senator Hanna and Senator Proctor do not conflict with me, whatever that has been made by me, neither do they help in any way Mr. Kohlisaat."

"The point in issue was whether or not Mr. Kohlisaat drafted the gold plank and forced its adoption upon the committee. These statements show that he had nothing to do with the framing of that plank except in common with other republicans, and refute absolutely his claim of authorship."

## THE TREASURY EXHIBIT.

What Will Be Sent to the Paris Exposition.

The treasury exhibit at the Paris exposition will soon be prepared by Oliver C. Hise, who is custodian, and will be shipped from Baltimore on the Prairie some time in January.

It is estimated that the floor space required for the treasury exhibit will be 182 square feet, with 263 feet of wall space.

The exhibit will include handsomely bound volumes of Secretary Gage's 1898 report, together with various statistical and other publications touching upon trade, commerce, customs, internal revenue, navigation, etc. The bureau of engraving and printing and the United States mint will have conspicuous places in the exhibit.

## Place for Mrs. W. D. Lowe.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 22.—Mrs. W. D. Lowe of Atlanta, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has received notice of her appointment as honorary president from America of the woman's board of the Paris exposition. Mrs. Lowe was notified by Mrs. Piquard, leader of the woman's department of the exposition, of her acceptance.

## TOLMAN ON STAND AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Another Handwriting Expert Testifies in Molinex Case.

HE AGREES WITH MR. KINSLEY

Says Cornish Did Not Write Letters Bearing His Name.

## TRIAL ADJOURNS TO TUESDAY

NEW YORK, December 22.—When today's session in the trial of Roland B. Molinex began it was with the understanding between counsel that there would be an early adjournment in the afternoon to Tuesday morning of next week.

Henry L. Tolman, another handwriting expert who comes from Chicago, was the first witness called.

Mr. Tolman testified that he had for fourteen years been engaged in the business of making analysis of forged and disguised handwritings, and had had from 500 to 700 cases in court. He had been engaged in the United States service deciphering and deciding on disputed writings. He had at one time been professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Vermont.

When he was given specimens to work on he made a study of them entirely alone and undisturbed by any suggestions, not even knowing, he said, whom the prosecution suspected to be the writer of the poison package address and the Barnett and Cornish letters.

## Discovered the Burns Letter.

At that time the witness had not seen any of the writings in the letters, but later discovered the famous Burns letter, now one of the admitted specimens of the defendant's handwriting. The witness stated that he had studied from time to time since he was first called into the case all of the exhibits, the disputed and admitted writings. When asked by Mr. Osborne to tell the jury in his own way the characteristics of the letters, he said that he concluded of disputed writings, the witness said that the striking resemblance in pictorial effect between the writings in the Barnett and Cornish letters and the now admitted writings. He first looked for the peculiarities in these admitted writings and found them to be strong as to muscles, but weak as to fluidity of use. He showed a superfluity of muscular energy, he said, "realizing" out in large capital stems and superfluous flourishing. He picked out certain words in which the characters were most pronounced and gave verbal demonstrations of the writings where they were the most pronounced.

The writings have separate impulses of energy shown in the writings by the ever-present triangular form of the words. They showed a lack of power to sustain the pulse, and consequently the initial letter of a word was large and strongly emphasized, the emphasis growing weaker on each succeeding letter thus forming a curve, and most entirely dying out in the last letter of the word.

## Illustrates With Word Cornish.

Mr. Tolman illustrated this by several words, among which was the word "Cornish."

On the paper-covered blackboard the witness showed the formation of the words "Kind" and "you," from an admitted specimen. He said that in the word "Kind" there was a large "K," moderately large "I," a small "n," followed by a large "D," showing that the impulse of energy was of short duration and required renewal before the final "d" could be formed. "You" began with a large "Y," which was rounded off with a very small "u." This characteristic rules, he said, throughout all the defendant's writings, and there were hundreds of instances in the normal of the writings. A complete study of the writings, he said, would necessitate a study of the defendant's writings where they were the most pronounced. He chose the letter of the defendant from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in more deliberation. The writing indicated, the witness said, that the defendant was able to control this impulse to a certain degree.

## Question of "Breaks" Discussed.

Passing to the questions of "breaks" in the writing, witness said that probably the most striking characteristic was the invariable breaking between the "r" and the preceding letter when of an oval character. This was demonstrated on the board by means of crayon, the word chosen being the characteristic "oblique" that both Ex-neers Kinsley and Tyrrell had previously brought out.

Mr. Tolman said further that a most striking illustration of the fading muscular impulses was to be found in the defendant's own name. There was a large capital "M," a large "T," and then running out to almost nothing, the word "Tyrrell."

At this juncture Mr. Tolman was asked to step from the stand and Mr. Osborne asked permission to allow a clerk of the Lincoln National Bank to identify some of Harry S. Cornish's writings. It was allowed and Charles Elliott Warren took the stand. In answer to questions he said he was chief clerk of the Lincoln National Bank. He said Harry S. Cornish was one of the bank's depositors and had been for a number of years. Cornish had requested by counsel for the accused Mr. Warren said that he did not see Mr. Cornish write the signature on the letters.

## Signature of Cornish in Evidence.

Mr. Cornish was called up and asked to place his signature on a piece of paper. The paper was then marked for identification and Mr. Warren testified that he saw Mr. Cornish write it. The signature cards previously marked for identification and the signature written by Cornish in court were offered and admitted in evidence as standards of comparison. Mr. Weeks objected, but was overruled.

Mr. Warren examined a number of H. S. Cornish's signatures. The three bogus Cornish letters were examined by the witness and he testified that they were not in the handwriting of Cornish. He also testified that the signature "H. C. Barnett" on the "Barnet" letters was not in the writing of H. S. Cornish.

## MR. BOUTELLE BETTER.

Representative From Maine Had Slight Apoplectic Stroke.

BOSTON, December 22.—Representative Charles A. Boutelle was resting very comfortably at Young's Hotel today, where he was stricken with congestion of the brain yesterday afternoon. The physician in attendance announced that there was a great change in the patient's condition, and recovery would be rapid.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE

But Little Done at the Cabinet Meeting Today.

## LAWTON'S BODY TO BE BROUGHT BACK

A General Hospital for Puerto Rico Suggested.

## FEW CALLERS TODAY

The cabinet did little today, the members afterward admitting that several good jokes had been told during the progress of the session, the President himself joining in narrating one.

Secretary Hay briefly stated to the cabinet that there was absolutely no truth in the story that the Germans had hoisted their flag on one of the Samoan Islands and had re-established Mataafa on the throne, thereby producing confusion and bloodshed. The German government has discredited the story and says that if such steps have been taken they have been with-out orders and will be disavowed. The tripartite agreement respecting the islands will not go into effect until the treaty has been appropriately ratified by all three governments. In the meantime neither government will take action of any kind.

## To Bring Lawton's Remains Home.

Secretary Root told the cabinet that he had cabled General Otis to ascertain what arrangements could be made for sending the remains of General Lawton, Major Logan and Lieutenant Lydard to this country. It is not known at the War Department for how long it would consider a proper time for exhuming the remains, owing to sanitary laws. Lieutenant Lydard was killed a few days ago. He is a son of the late Lydard of the Michigan Central railway.

## A Hospital at Puerto Rico.

William R. Corvino, secretary of the relief committee appointed at the time of the disastrous storm which swept over Puerto Rico in August last, had a conference with President McKinley yesterday and submitted a suggestion for establishing a general hospital in the island. The relief committee has thousands of dollars' worth of food, clothing and medicine on hand, and the White House stated last month that no longer necessary. Subscriptions continue to be received, and at this time there is an unexpected balance of \$20,000. It is from this that it is proposed to erect the hospital. The President is understood to have given approval to the idea, and plans for the institution will soon be prepared.

## Secretary Porter Goes to Connecticut.

Secretary John Addison Porter left this morning for Connecticut to spend a few days with his mother.

## But Few Callers Today.

So many congressmen have left the city for the holidays that there were few callers at the White House today. These included Senators Cullom and Lindsay. The latter said that he merely wanted to extend the season's greetings to the President, with the hope that he might escape the office-going during the holidays.

## Although a Democrat, Senator Lindsay's Relations at the White House are Most Cordial.

This, however, is true of nearly every individual member of the opposition to the republicans in Congress. For instance, Representative Slayden of Texas called at the White House this morning with a constituent. The President was just starting out for his walk, and invited the Texans to accompany him. They did so, the President walking the normal of the Democrats and chatting on the various subjects which were touched upon.

## PULP COMPANY NOT GUILTY.

Result of the Trial of Potomac River Pollution Case.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE EVENING STAR.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., December 22.—The pulp mill case, an action against the West Virginia Pulp Mill Company for polluting the waters of the Potomac at Cumberland, which has attracted great attention throughout the state and the District of Columbia, and where the trial has been going for nearly three weeks, was given to the jury last evening. After being out all night a verdict of not guilty was returned this morning. This was a criminal action, the indictment embracing two charges, the first making a nuisance and the second polluting the waters of the Potomac. This is the third trial of the case, the juries disagreeing in the former ones.

## DELAY ON PART OF GOEBELITES.

No Notices of Contest Have Yet Been Served.

FRANKFORT, Ky., December 22.—The delay on the part of Goebel and Beckham in serving notices of contest against Gov. Taylor and Lieut. Gov. Marshall leaves anti-Goebel elements in doubt as to the purpose of the contestants. The time for filing notices prior to the meeting of the legislature expired yesterday, only four witnesses having given testimony regarding the election in the contested counties.

The contest committee, however, have power to send for persons and papers if desired. The anti-Goebel leaders will have an informal conference at Louisville during the holidays to decide whether they will make a fight to organize the two houses of the legislature. They claim to have enough votes to organize the senate, but a majority of the leaders seem to oppose the fusion plan, and the Goebelites will show their strength until the contests are voted on.

## WRECK ON NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

One Passenger Killed and Five Others Injured.

NEW YORK, December 22.—A wreck on the New Jersey Central railroad at High Bridge, N. J., late last night resulted in one death and the injury of five persons. Christopher V. Hulsizer, a grocer, was killed, and Peter Eick, Miss Ella Maxwell and Baggage-master Frank Grant were among the injured. A coal train was descending the steep grade, when the engineer noticed a signal from a milk train which was at the station. The engineer of the coal train applied the brakes and detached his engine from the train and approached the milk train to find the cause of the delay. The milk train was not held by the air brakes and came rushing down the grade, striking the engine and pushing it into the combination car on the rear of the milk train. None of the injured is seriously hurt.

## MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO NATIVE TOWN.

LONDON, December 22.—Andrew Carnegie has given \$2,000 to provide swimming baths and a gymnasium for Dunfermline. In a letter he says: "This will reach you in time to be a Christmas gift to the town from its loyal son."

## GLOBE BANK CLOSED

Boston Concern in Hands of a Government Receiver.

## ACTION CAUSES FLURRY IN STOCKS

Shawmut Bank Offers to Advance to Globe Depositors.

## BACKED BY CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, December 22.—There was a nervous feeling apparent in financial quarters today before the opening of business on account of the troubled aspect of the situation resulting from the closing of the Globe National Bank.

Considerable confidence was expressed, however, that the action of the clearing house last week, in making certificates available through a committee to banks in case of emergency, would avert any further serious failures.

At the Globe bank today all the clerks were busy when the regular hour for opening came, but the doors remained closed, and a notice, bearing the signature of D. G. Wing, temporary receiver, gave the reason.

The stock market was expected to feel the disturbed conditions most keenly, and many consultations were held and some active work was done in copper circles before the exchange opened.

## Crowds at Stock Exchange.

The galleries of the stock exchange were crowded today when business began. The market was very active and violent fluctuations in sugar were recorded. Coppers were a trifle weak, Montana dropping 5, but recovering half of the loss almost immediately. United States Oil dropped 2 1/2, but rallied quickly. The market showed good support.

## Shawmut Offers to Advance.

During the forenoon the National Shawmut Bank made public the following notice:

"That there may be as little inconvenience as possible to the depositors of the Globe National Bank and others, the National Shawmut Bank offers to advance to-day to all depositors in the Globe Bank an amount of 50 per cent of the net balance of their accounts."

The action of the National Shawmut Bank had an excellent effect in all circles, and with a short time it became known, except for a feverish tendency in some transactions on the stock exchange, the financial sections of the city were as quiet as usual.

## New York Correspondents.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The correspondents in this city of the International Bank of Boston, which yesterday went into the hands of a receiver, are the Bank of North America, the Hanover National and the National City Bank. The most of the Globe National's business was transacted through the Bank of North America. There is no doubt that the credit of the Globe National Bank's credit in each of these three banks.

## "SILVER DOLLAR" SMITH DEAD.

He Was Once a Prominent Politician in New York.

NEW YORK, December 22.—Ex-Alderman Charles J. Smith, better known as "Silver Dollar" Smith, died today at his home in this city. He was born in Vienna, Austria, March 30, 1851. While he was still in infancy his parents came to this city, settling in 1860, in which he served until 1883. He was the supreme political power in the eighth assembly district for many years.

When Mr. Smith established his saloon at 180 West 12th street, he earned the sobriquet of "Silver Dollar" from the fact that on the floor between the blocks of marble were cemented 400 silver dollars, and 400 more in the hands of the bar and other fixtures, making a total of \$2,800.

## DRIVEN OUT BY BUDDHISTS.

Christian Missionaries Make Little Impression in Tibet.

SEATTLE, Wash., December 22.—W. W. Simpson and A. W. Lagerquist of the Christian and Missionary Alliance of New York arrived on the Idzum Maru from Tibet. Before leaving there in August last, Mr. Simpson says, the mission at Paonang was completely demolished by armed natives, headed by the Buddhist priests, Rev. G. T. Shields and wife, who were in charge, barely escaped.

After three years' work not a single convert to Christianity has been obtained. The natives are in absolute control and will make physical war on the introduction of Christianity.

## NEW POLICY ADOPTED.

No More Indians to Be Allowed to Travel With "Shows."

A new departure in the policy of the Interior Department is emphasized by unequivocal refusals which have met all requests for loans of Indians for exhibition purposes. They cannot secure the consent of the Indian Bureau for their exhibition save it be along the lines of solving the problem of Indian education. The day of the department's permitting Indians to be let for wild west shows and such affairs is past. It demoralizes the Indians of whom of whom would dress in civilized clothes and otherwise conform to more civilized ways but for the dollar and cents there is in continuing in their old customs.

## FIRM ALL ALONG THE LINES

Letters to the Republican Committee on Literature.

Strong Contrast to Views Expressed at the Opening of the 1896 Campaign.

The letters received from various parts of the country by the committee appointed to take charge of the campaign literature for the republican national committee indicate very strongly the temper of the republican party and the people generally throughout the country. A great many letters have been received, and the tone of them all is in striking contrast with the character of the correspondence at the opening of the 1896 campaign, when conditions were unsettled and the people were beset with doubts. At the beginning of the 1896 campaign many letters were received expressing apprehension or protesting against the strong position being taken on the stump and in the literature for the single gold standard. Advice looking to the evasion of the money issue was very common at that time.

In the letters received by the new committee on organization and campaign literature making suggestions as to the campaign for 1900 there has not as yet been an intimation that there should be any sort of evasion. Every suggestion on this subject has been in praise of the attitude of the party managers in holding a firmly coming out for the continuance permanently of the gold standard, and has advised that the single gold issue be made boldly on the stump and in literature everywhere, without any apology.

About all suggestions received favor the management of the campaign in the same spirit as that of 1896 was managed, and that the attitude of the republican party on the subject of expansion be maintained as it was in 1896. The program of the administration well defined, and no commitments beyond what are warranted by actual developments. Sound money, property and honesty is echoed from every quarter as the cry upon which the republicans must depend for success, and there is no advice received that does not contemplate holding a firmly and bravely.

The meeting of the committee to formulate general plans will be held as soon as Senator Shoup returns from his trip to the territories.

## SHOWED RARE NERVE.

Naval Apprentice Gilbert Wier-Waggoner While Exposed to a Firing.

Secretary Long has issued a general order commending the gallantry of several enlisted men on the monitor Monadnock in the Philippines. R. Gilbert, an apprentice of the first class, is awarded a medal of honor for "extraordinary heroism and gallantry under fire of the enemy," during a joint effort of the army and men of the Monadnock to dislodge a force of insurgents from the mountains in the rear of the town of Marikina.

Naval Cadet McIntyre of the Monadnock reported that Gilbert was with the attacking force and sent and received communications between them and the army. He was the enemy's fire that the attacking force was compelled to remain under cover, yet Gilbert stood exposed for long periods, in order to receive and send messages. He was equally with the target, and shots struck all around him, yet he never flinched, hesitated or made a mistake.

Just before 12 o'clock the watchers saw the end of the approaching army, and at noon the great preacher passed away.

## STRICKEN IN KANSAS CITY.

Doctors Then Thought His Condition Was Not Serious.

KANS